Project I.D. No. XI

NAME: KADOYAMA, KENGO DATE OF BIRTH: 1895 PLACE OF BIRTH: SHIMANE
Age: 76 Sex: M Marital Status: ___ Education: ___

PRE-WAR:
Date of arrival in U.S.: 1917 Age: 22 M.S. M (RET. TO JAPAN TO MARRY) Port of entry: ___
Occupation/s: 1. FARM WORKER 2. SAWMILL 3. ___
Place of residence: 1. SEATTLE 2. ___ 3. ___
Religious affiliation: ___
Community organizations/activities: ___

EVACUATION:
Name of assembly center: PUYALLUP, WA
Name of relocation center: MINIDOKA, IDAHO
Dispensation of property: SOLD BUSINESS/POSSESSIONS Names of bank/s: ___
Jobs held in camp: 1. FARMING 2. DISPOSALS OF EMPTY CONTAINERS
Jobs held outside of camp: ___
Left camp to go to: 1944 - CHICAGO, ILL. (WORK WITH UNCLE)

POST-WAR:
Date returned to West Coast: ~~1944~~ 1950's?
Address/es: 1. SEATTLE 2. ___
3. ___
Religious affiliation: UNSTATED
Activities: 1. ___ 2. ___ 3. ___
If deceased, date, place and age at time of death: ___

Name of interviewer: ___ Date: 1971 Place: SEATTLE

Kengo Kadoyama
門山堅固

XI

OF JAPANESE PEOPLE

IN THE USA

QUESTIONAIRE

I. In Japan

A. Shimane-Ken
B. June 30, 1895
C. Nothing
D. Nothing
E. Buddhist
F. No
G. Family was more on the poor side. Society was overall poor.
H. 9 years
I. To make money.

II. On the ship

A. July, 1917. Yes.
B. Do not remember.
C. All types of people.
D. Passenger-Merchant Ship.
E. Nothing
F. Expected America to be a very wealthy country.

III. First Impressions of America

A. Very civilized country.
B. Good.
C. Went into farming, later worked in a sawmill.
D. Few encounters with white people so cannot say.
E. Very few memories.

IV. Settlement

A. Went back to Japan.
B. -
C. Civil ceremony. In Japan.
D. Heard about it but no experience.
E. No.
F. Discrimination and lack of knowledge in English.
G. Yes, but not physically harmed.
H. Went to night school.
I. Around 75 dollars a month.
J. 1959. $16,000. Beacon Hill, Seattle. No. Real Estate.
K. Yes, when applying for citizenship.
L. Play Go, attend movies, and take walks.
M. Difficult because of depression.
N. No.
O. Yes, for education.
P. Contributed indirectly by work in sawmill.
Q. After World War II.

V. Depression Period

A. Business was slow and raising children without adequate income.
B. After World War II.

VI. The World War II

A. Treated Japanese as the enemy and with much hatred.
B. Too shocked to feel anything.
C. Through papers, radio, and notices posted on utility poles.
D. Very uncertain about future.
E. Government sent buses to pick up all involved.
F. Friends felt very sorry that it had to happen.
G. Sold business and possessions. Took only minimum permitted.
H. About $5,000.
I. Seventeen, Sixteen, and Twelve.
J. Did not show any concern.

VII. Assembly Center, Relocation Center

A. Puyallup Center. Minidoka, Idaho.
B. Makeshift barns and converted stadium.
C. Nothing impressive.
D. Issei and Nisei having disputes because of conflicting ideas.
E. Being in America, personally felt that one should be loyal to America.
F. Relieved because of outside pressure.
G. Since the Nisei were American citizens, they should contribute to the country by volunteering.
H. Gardening, playing Go, taking walks, etc.
I. Farming, the smashing and disposal of empty cans and containers.
J. Attended many religious services of different religions.
K. Not much different from outside.
L. Protection from outside discrimination.
M. No.

VIII. Resettlement--Reconstruction

A. April, 1944.
B. Seeking of employment and education of son.
C. To outskirts of Chicago, Illinois.
D. Uncle was working there in green houses.
E. Job in green house.
F. Did not have opportunity to take advantage of hostels.
G. No encounters with white churches.
H. Elders and officers called on people to attend services.
I. Not too good.
J. Did best to see son go through college.
K. Found house through real estate agent. Self employed (apartment)
L. Returned to Seattle after everything had settled so did not have much difficulties.

IX. Appendix

A. Would like to serve the church in any way possible.